



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION—WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.}

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

NUMBER 30.

Poetry.

This World would be a Paradise.

BY J. C. BELL.

This world would be a paradise
If man would do his duty.
For all the works of God suffice
To fill our homes with beauty;
But we poor mortals do not prize
The lovely scenes before us;
From morn till night we utter sighs,
Thus casting shadows o'er us.

Why should we call at fortune's freaks,
And yield ourselves to sadness?
True joy is his who for it seeks,
And his alone is gladness.
Why should we look from day to day
For trouble and for sorrow?
Improve the present and be gay,
And fear not care-to-morrow.

Too oft we think that we can see
Great wrongs from afar, the distance,
And thus we brood o'er misery
That has no real existence.
If we have no cares of our own,
We borrow of our neighbor;
We think, of all men, we alone
Perform the greatest labor.

If all would take life as it is,
There would be no trouble freeing,
This world would be a paradise,
And man a happy being.
Yes, earth would be a paradise,
If we would do our duty,
For all the works of God suffice
To fill our homes with beauty.

(From the Desert News of Aug. 12.)

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
AND UTAH.

POWERFUL in numbers and wealth, extensive in domain, learned and practical in mechanical arts and the exact sciences, and possessing a land choice above all other lands, the United States had it in their power to become the most free, enlightened and happy government ever instituted by man. Peopled by those who had experienced and fled from intolerance, oppression, and religious persecution in the old world, delivered from the yoke aimed to be fastened by a foreign power, and blessed with a Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, of speech and of the press, it was scarcely presumable that occasion would ever be found for the prudent, cautionary counsels and exhortations to be found in the inaugural addresses of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. But alas for human wisdom, when man rejects the counsel and servants of Jehovah! So recently as March 4, 1797, President Adams rationally and forcibly urged the propagation of "knowledge, virtue, and religion, among all classes of people—as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural ENEMIES, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption," and within that brief period those very ENEMIES, so wisely cautioned against as destructive "to elective governments," are exercising almost undisputed sway over our Nation and most certainly bid fair to soon accomplish their fore-warned nefarious designs.

Place hunters and spoilsmen, with a hireling clergy and reckless editors to bolster corrupt systems and lash unbridled licentiousness into fury, have the Executive of our nation fast bound hand and foot, and turn him, like a weathercock, to subserving their nefarious purposes, to the utter overthrow of "equal laws, of justice and humanity," principles so revered and respected in the early administration of our government. Yes, so much were those principles then respected that President Jefferson, so late as March 4, 1801, asserted "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement," to be "necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people."

But inasmuch as rotten political pygmies have attained to almost supreme sway in the Government, and are fast trampling under foot the last vestige of "unalienable rights," utterly regardless of the correct teachings and examples of the wise and true patriots and statesmen of the Revolution, it may be asked whether we expect to wean them from the cesspool of

their corruptions, or to prevent the mad officers and crew of the ship of state from pursuing their wild orgies, as they are hopelessly whirled in the narrowing circles of the vortex of destruction. We have no such expectation, for we are aware of the folly of attempting to cast evil spirits out of those who prefer their companionship, and our voice is not loud enough to penetrate the ears of those who are willingly deaf and drunken through the influence of their own unbridled passions. What then do we propose? To freely and truthfully comment upon men and principles, no matter whether high or low, powerful or weak, as opportunity and wisdom may dictate. Also to inform the powers that be that we are somewhat acquainted with their inhuman plans and designs, and shall subvert them so far as possible; and, for the benefit of the honest, virtuous and upright the wide world over, shall strive to encourage the noble and good and restrain the vicious.

The United States has millions of acres of unoccupied land, for the rapid settling of which the very genius of our Government requires the extension of every Constitutional and encouragement. Utah embraces a large area of mountains, deserts and arid valleys, with three salt lakes, several brackish and fresh water lakes, wide stretches of sand, unnavigable rivers, and limited and widely scattered spots and strips of soil rendered fertile by expensive and vexatious irrigation. This "frightfully poor" region was unoccupied previous to 1847, save by the aborigines and a few roving Indian traders, trappers and hunters. Being midway between the Western States and the land of gold, on the best direct central line of overland communication, did not the Government offer large bounties in land and almost stretch its delegated powers to pave the way for the settlement of so desolate a country? And did they not even shake off a barbarous relic of colonial usage and guarantee to the settlers in such a region, even more fully and cheerfully than is accorded to those dwelling in more desirable locations, the Constitutional right of electing their own officers? We will answer.

In February, 1846, thousands of men, women and children could be seen leaving their homes in Nauvoo and crossing the Mississippi to escape the religious persecution so ruthlessly poured upon them by the State of Illinois, while not a single move was made by the General Government to restrain men from injuring one another! And when crossing the Missouri, after a weary journey through the State of Iowa, they were met, instead of with kindness, commiseration and succor, with a requisition from the United States for a battalion of 500 efficient men to assist in the war with Mexico. This quota, if even any could have been legally called for under the circumstances, was so outrageously and unprecedentedly large as to plainly manifest what might be expected from the then Administration, which should, according to Jefferson, have extended "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

That Battalion, after being so recently thrust from their homes solely because they lived above corruptions and the commission of popular crimes, at a moment's warning turned their backs upon their wives, children and aged parents, upon their brethren and sisters, and least of all upon their teams, wagons and the little all left to them of this world's goods, and performed the most arduous, health-destroying and praiseworthy, but much poorest required service in the acquisition of the very territory of which Utah is a portion. That unfair and inhuman requisition was the first open thrust at the Latter-Day Saints by the Government, but it was met in a manner so different from what any other class thus treated would have met it, that the then design for our extermination was foiled. And the ready compliance with such an unheard of requisition, for a long period effectually silenced the most

rabid persecutors of the Saints, and even caused its originator and instigators to blanch at cruelty so akin to the characteristics of the fiends of darkness.

In 1847, unfostered and unenstained by man's aid, but strong in the Spirit of their God and joyous in the known eternal principles of Heaven, the Saints wended their way to the mountain fastnesses of what is now called Utah, and from that date until now have been busily engaged in the observance of the commandments of God and the counsels of his servants, in framing and abiding good and wholesome laws, and in benefiting and striving to save the human family so far as possible. Within that short time cities have been built containing, aside from the comfortable dwellings of the less affluent, large, tasteful and commodious public and private edifices which with all sorts of violence if they in the least would add grace to cities the most favored by degree interfere with the operations of the time, wealth and other facilities. Many local executive, public or private capacity.

But the unlawful land-legislation in Nebraska

not all the beauty of land practice in that region, for they have organized Clubs to mutually warrant and defend half sections to others, and have passed a resolution, among others, in which all who will not join them are severely whipped others, banished some, otherwise killed and maltreated those across their plans. Is not all that lawless and highly praiseworthy? But they are not "Mormons." Why not send troops to Alaska, where Congress is openly legislating over a Territorial Assembly and the

settled a half section to each such settler. As the Assembly in Utah ever ventured upon legislation of any thing like that character? Truly not; and as to land they have only obtained possession to certain claims and improvements thereon, as has been customary in new countries, pending the survey and sale by Government. And we again defy the world to point out a single infraction of law by the Latter Day Saints, either in a legislative, judicial, executive, public or private capacity.

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THE WESTERN STANDARD.

Correspondence.

EXTRACTS
FROM A LETTER BY ELDER SILAS G. HIGGINS,

COTTAGE GROVE, Lane county, O. T.,
October 8th, 1857.

BR. G. Q. CANNON—Dear Sir.—Yours of the 27th ult., came to hand this morning. It was refreshing to our spirits to receive words of consolation from you at this time.

On the 18th and 19th ult., br. Stuart and myself visited the Southern extremity of the Willamette Valley, where we found a couple of families of "ancient Mormons." They are now trying to muster up courage enough to renew their covenant.

On Sunday the 20th, we went to fulfill an appointment at a school house, some six miles distant, where we met a goodly number who had come to hear; but were prevented from preaching by a gang of rowdies, headed by one Henry Small. This small used such profane and vulgar language that some of the ladies present exclaimed aloud that they never saw Mr. Small before, and hoped that they never should be disgusted with the sight of him again. Br. Stuart remarked that, if the people wished to hear, he would preach regardless of the threats which had been made, as they were unworthy of notice. A Mr. Chapin gave us liberty to preach in his dwelling, which invitation we accepted, and br. Stuart preached to a houseful who gave the strictest attention. Many of them were anxious to hear more; whereupon, we promptly returned.

The week following, we traveled up the Middle Fork of the Willamette river, and visited the last settlement in this direction, where br. Stuart preached twice publicly, besides much fireside preaching; and on Monday, Sept. 28, we baptized five persons. There are others here who would be, were it not for the influence of some of their relatives. This influence keeps them back for the present, but cannot restrain them long.

We returned to the Coast Fork of the Willamette river, where we were invited to hold meeting in the house of Mr. Benjamin Despaine of that place, which we did. Br. Stuart spoke to a small but at least audience.

Monday the 5th, br. Stuart started to revisit and preach through the counties which we passed over, and impart consolation to the Branch in Washington Ter., where br's Harmon and Winslow have been laboring, leaving me to labor in the Southern extremity of the Willamette valley, where we have a branch of the Church consisting of sixteen members, who are full of the Spirit of the Lord, and are preparing to gather at the earliest possible opportunity—willing and determining to live their religion, come life, or come death.

The brethren, one and all, wish to be remembered to you.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10, 1857.

BR. CANNON—Dear Sir.—In returning from my field of labor, I feel it my duty to hand in a brief report of my labor for the last year and a half. When I was appointed upon this mission, I retired to a secluded place and prayed to my Father in heaven that I might go to my field of labor with clean hands and pure heart—that I might have His spirit with me to guide, sustain, and dictate me continually. I arrived in San Francisco, and reported myself to you ready for duty. You appointed me my field of labor. I entered upon it. I felt my weakness, and was humbled before the Lord, and asked Him to sustain me; and I can truly say that my prayers have been answered, and through the blessing of the Holy Spirit, and a knowledge of the truth, I have been an instrument in the hands of the Lord of doing some good. Your counsel to me has been good, and it has afforded me pleasure in endeavoring to obey that counsel, and I have been prospered in doing so. I have been baptized and re-baptized 54. 29 of that number were never baptized before. All of this number but 7 or 8 have emigrated or are emigrating. The others, I think, will leave here soon. In these my brethren and sisters, I have the utmost confidence that they will make honorable and useful members in the Kingdom of God on the earth. Elders Stuart and Shearman, by their visits to my field of labor, together with your visit, and the labors of my colleague, br. Moses Thatcher, and the extensive influence of the STANDARD, have greatly aided me in the accomplishment of what has been done.

I have found many warm hearted friends in this country, whose friendship I hope will be lasting as eternity. I have obtained their confidence and good feelings, through the influence of the Holy Spirit and the truth that I delivered to them, and my prayer is that I may be enabled to take a course to maintain this friendship, this confidence, and increase it. In leaving my field of labor, I can say that I feel well. I feel at the close of my work here as when I commenced—humble, and to put my trust in the Lord of Host, and the counsel of His servants. My face is set toward Deseret. I shall not rest till I get there. I shall there try to do whatever I may be counseled to do. I hope I shall ever be engaged in the advancement and establishment of truth, righteousness, and peace under the government of God on the earth. I pray my Father in heaven to grant me this desire of my heart. I also pray that you may be sustained, and that your life may be precious in the sight of the Lord—that you may live long on the earth, to do a great work, and all the good that your heart desireth. My love to the brethren with you in the office, yourself and all the friends of the Kingdom of God.

HENRY G. BOYLE.

A MUTINY ON A WHALER.—Capt. Brooks, of the whaler *Lover*, informs us that a mutiny occurred on board the whaler *Alice Frazier* in the Ochotsk Sea, and an attempt was made to take the vessel by some desperate characters who shipped at this port. They very nearly succeeded. The Captain, on some pretense, got the ring-leader in the cabin, and secured him. This arrest was made when another vessel was seen bearing in sight. On attempting to arrest some of the others, they resisted, and the Captain struck one of them over the head with his revolver. The shock caused the loads in all the six chambers to go off, and the man who was struck fell dead; but, singular to say, he was not struck by any of the balls, and it is supposed that he was killed by the concussion. The officers of the other vessel held an inquest over the deceased, and found a verdict that the deceased was not killed by a ball, and that the Captain was justifiable.—*Alta.*

The well known banking house of Sather & Church, in this city, suspended payment on the 3d.

MINUTES.

OF A GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, HELD AT HONOLULU, OAHU, OCTOBER 4, 1857.

At 8 o'clock a.m. Conference was convened, and was commenced by singing the hymn—"We'll sing the songs of Zion, etc."

Prayer by Prest. Smith. Singing—"Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove."

Moved and carried unanimously that Elder Silas Smith be sustained as president of the conference.

Moved that Elder Edward Partridge act as clerk of the conference. Carried.

Elder H. W. Bigler made some very edifying remarks in relation to his feelings concerning the permanency of the mission and the work of the Lord generally.

Elder J. S. Woodbury followed; said he never felt better in spirit and a greater determination to press onward in the cause of truth than the present time. He felt that there had been a good work done on the Islands, although the good resulting therefrom may not be perceived at a casual glance. Inasmuch as he had been called again to labor in this mission, he desired to take hold with renewed energy and perform the mission assigned him.

Moved and carried that we sustain and uphold Brigham Young and his counsellors, as the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints throughout all the world. Moved that we in like manner sustain the Twelve Apostles in their offices and callings. Carried unanimously.

Moved and carried that we sustain the various quorums and the regularly constituted authorities of the Church in Zion and abroad in their several stations and callings.

The native conferences were next reported in the following order:—LĀNAI, represented by Elder W. E. Pack; 2 Sevens, 8 Elders, 5 Priests, 4 Deacons, 1 cut off; Total 189. The Saints in this conference are, as usual, alive to the work. Meetings are held regularly three times on Sunday, and three times during the week. The Saints feel well. Food is plenty at present, or at least there is supposed to be sufficient to last till more can be raised. The affairs in general are as flourishing as we have known them.

MAUI, represented by Elder EDWARD PARTRIDGE: 6 Sevens, 29 Elders, 55 priests, 65 Teachers, 62 Deacons, 26 died, 33 cut off, 15 baptized since last conference; Total 1165. The Saints in this conference feel weak to their duty at some places, while at other places they are quite dilatory and seemingly careless regard to those things that should most engage their attention.

HILo, represented by Elder ED. BELL: 4 Sevens, 5 Elders, 6 Priests, 10 Teachers, 10 Deacons, 6 died, 23 cut off, 8 baptized since last conference; Total 107. This conference is much the same as heretofore. A few of the Saints appear to feel pretty well but the most of them are very negligent when there are no foreign Elders with them. We have received information from another source, to the effect that the affair took place about noon, yesterday. A large number of the convicts were engaged in unloading wood from a scow, when the guard supposed them to be about to run off with the scow and fired. Three were killed and five wounded. The killed were—Smith, sent from Sacramento, for five years, for grand larceny, and two negroes. The names of the wounded are not stated.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE AT THE STATE PRISON—TWO PRISONERS KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED BY CANNON SHOT.—We learn by a private letter from San Quentin, says the *Alta*, that the guard on duty at the Prison wharf, yesterday, saw a party of convicts in a boat, preparing to escape, as he thought, and he fired at them with the cannon stationed on the hill, southward from the Prison building. The consequence of the shot—the cannon being loaded with cannister (balls about an inch through)—was that two of the convicts in the boat were killed outright, and six wounded—five of them mortally. We have no particulars. Since writing the above, we have received information from another source, to the effect that the affair took place about noon, yesterday. A large number of the convicts were engaged in unloading wood from a scow, when the guard supposed them to be about to run off with the scow and fired. Three were killed and five wounded. The killed were—Smith, sent from Sacramento, for five years, for grand larceny, and two negroes. The names of the wounded are not stated.

ASSIGNMENT OF PIOCHE, BAYERQUE & CO.—The well known house of Pioche, Bayerque & Co. made an assignment, a few days ago. The real estate was devoted over to Romaine Bayerque, and the mortgage to L. C. Opperman, a banker in Paris. The papers appear to have been drawn up a month or two ago, but were not filed in the Recorder's office until this district.

OAKRUM, represented by Elder ED. KING: 2 Sevens, 10 Elders, 19 Priests, 10 Teachers, 9 Deacons, 3 baptized, 24 cut off, 9 died; Total 571. The work is at a very low ebb, meetings are seldom held except when called by a foreign elder.

KACAT, represented by Elder GRO. SPIERS: 2 Sevens, 10 Elders, 19 Priests, 18 Teachers, 28 Deacons, 3 baptized, 15 died, 65 cut off; Total 596. The work upon this Island, said by Spiers, is about as when I was there in 1855. Meetings are kept up at a few branches, while at other places, it is almost impossible to get meetings among those who profess to be called Mormons. Preached at new places whenever opportunity presented.

MOKOAI, represented by Elder JOSEPH SMITH: 2 Sevens, 3 Elders, 2 Priests, 4 Teachers, 4 Deacons, 3 baptized, 63 cut off, 3 died; Total 52. When we arrived at this field from our April conference, we had some difficulty in finding any who professed to have a name in the Church; however, we succeeded in finding a few, but were unable to induce them to do anything for us, and were under the necessity of stopping with an unbeliever.

Elder Partridge made a report of the Hawaiian Church. Some 114 books have been disposed of, but the money has not been all collected. Amount of money received to date, amounts to 96 dollars and 70 cents. Books yet remaining that have not been disposed of 66.

Prest. SMITH made some instructive remarks relative to the situation of the mission; believes the affairs to be in a prosperous condition as they have been since we arrived at the Islands. The debts are mostly liquidated, still there are some that have not as yet been paid. There is sufficient due the mission to settle the liabilities; it is doubtful, however, about obtaining these debts. Said that the time had now arrived for some of us to be released, it being the counsel of Prest. Young that several should be permitted to return home. In view of his release, he nominated Elder HENRY W. BROOKS as his successor, which nomination was unanimously sustained.

Moved that we accept of the past labors and appreciate the instructions of Prest. Silas Smith and he is now released from further duties in the mission. Also moved and carried that the following Elders be released from the mission with the privilege of returning home to Zion as soon as practicable, and that they leave with our faith and prayers for their speedy passage to the home of the Saints.—Edward Partridge, Ward E. Pack, Wm. King, S. W. Johnson, Geo. Spiers, Wm. W. Cluff, S. B. Thurston, Ell Bell, S. M. Molen, Joseph Smith, J. R. Young, and John A. West.

Adjourned for one hour. Doxology. Dismissed by Elder Joseph Smith.

12 o'clock.

Conference met according to adjournment. Singing. Prayer by Elder J. S. Woodbury. Singing.

Prest. BIGLER made the following distribution of the remaining Elders:

LĀNAI Conference: A. L. Smith, President.

Moved and carried that the Mani and Mokohai conferences be again united under the name of the Maui conference.

MAUI: Wm. France, President; Thos. Clayton, Wm. Naylor, and T. A. Dowell, assistants.

HILo: John Brown, Prest.; R. A. Rose, assistant.

KACAT: F. A. H. F. Mitchell, Prest.; F. W. Young, assistant.

MAUI: The well known banking house of Sather & Church, in this city, suspended payment on the 3d.

ORAU: J. B. Woodbury, Prest.

KAHALI: Wm. B. Wright, Prest.

Prest. Smith made some remarks, laying before the conference the situation of the mission, and making many appropriate suggestions in relation to the same.

The subject of the gathering was introduced, and each one expressed himself upon the subject, and all seemed to feel, in consideration of the many failures at Lāna'i, that it would be advisable to select one or more other places where the Saints may be gathered.

Moved and carried unanimously that Elder Silas Smith be sustained as president of the conference.

Moved that Elder Edward Partridge act as clerk of the conference. Carried.

Elder H. W. Bigler made some very edifying remarks in relation to his feelings concerning the permanency of the mission and the work of the Lord generally.

Elder J. S. Woodbury followed; said he never felt better in spirit and a greater determination to press onward in the cause of truth than the present time. He felt that there had been a good work done on the Islands, although the good resulting therefrom may not be perceived at a casual glance.

Moved and carried that we adjourn till conference report progress at our next conference.

It was resolved that we endeavor to introduce the spirit of the Reformation among the native Saints of these Islands, and baptize those who shall come forward confessing their sins with a determination to live as becometh Saints of God.

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THE WESTERN STANDARD

Astray in the Great Desert.

My strength being now exhausted, I sat down on the naked plain, with a full view before me of the whole breadth of the wadi, and with some confidence expected the caravan.—I even thought for a moment that I beheld a string of camels passing in the distance. But it was an illusion, and when the sun was about to set, not being able to muster strength enough to walk a few paces, without sitting down, I had only to choose for my night's quarters between the deserted huts and ethel trees which I saw in the distance. I chose the latter, as being on a more elevated spot, and therefore scrambled to the tree, which was of a respectable old age, with thick, tall branches, but almost leafless. It was my intention to light a fire, which promised almost certain deliverance; but I could not muster sufficient strength to gather a little wood. I was broken down, and in a feverish state. Having lain down for an hour or two, after it became quite dark I rose from the ground, and looking around me, despaired to my great joy a large fire southwest, down the valley, and hoping that it might be that of my companions. I fired a pistol as the only means of communicating with them, and listened as the sound rolled along, feeling sure that it must reach their ears; but no answer was returned—all remained silent. Still I saw the flames rising towards the sky, and telling where deliverance was to be found, without my being able to avail myself of the signal. Having waited long in vain, I fired a second time—yet no answer. I lay down in resignation; but it was in vain that I tried to sleep, and restless and in a high fever, I tossed about on the ground, looking with anxiety and fear for the dawn of the next day. At length the long night wore away, and dawn was drawing nigh. All was repose and silence, and I was sure I could not choose a better time for trying to inform my friends, by signal, of my whereabouts. I therefore collected all my strength, loaded my pistol with a heavy charge, and fired—once—twice. I thought the sound ought to awaken the dead from their tombs, so powerfully did it reverberate from the opposite range, and roll along the wadi; yet no answer. I was at loss to account for the great distance, apparently, separating me from my companions, who seemed not to have heard my firing. The sun, that I had half longed for, half looked forward to with terror, at last rose. My condition, as the heat went on increasing, became more dreadful, and I crawled around, changing every moment my position, in order to enjoy the little shade afforded by the leafless branches of the tree. About noon there was, of course, scarcely a spot of shade left—only enough for my head; and I suffered greatly from the pangs of thirst, although I sucked a little of my blood until I became senseless, and fell into a sort of delirium, from which I only recovered when the sun went down behind the mountains. I then regained some consciousness, and crawled out of the shade of the tree, throwing a melancholy glance over the plain, when suddenly I heard the cry of a camel.—It was the most delightful music I ever heard in my life, and raising myself a little from the ground, I saw a mounted Taki passing at some distance from me, and looking eagerly around. He had found my footsteps in the sandy ground, and losing them again on the pebbles, was anxiously seeking traces of the direction I had taken. I opened my parched mouth, and crying as loud as my faint strength allowed, "Aman, aman," (water, water,) I was rejoiced to get for answer—"Fwah! fwah!" and in a few moments he sat at my side, washing and sprinkling my head, while I broke out involuntarily into an uninterrupted strain of "El hamdu lillahi! el hamdu lillahi!"—Dr. Barth's Travels in Africa.

AN ARABIAN HORSE.—Layard relates the following of an Arab horse he saw in Mesopotamia. It illustrates how the Bedouins know the speed and bottom of their horses, and how a horse possessed of these valuable qualities becomes known to those who wish to breed their high-blooded mares to a sire worthy of them: In the throng we met Soliman, the elder brother of Suttim. He was riding on a bay horse, whose fame had spread far and wide amongst the tribes, and whose exploits were a constant theme of praise and wonder with the Shammar. He was of the race Obeyan Sherakhi—a breed now almost extinct, and perhaps more highly prized than any other of the desert. He had established his fame when but two years old. Ferhan, with the principal warriors of the Khorassan, had crossed the Euphrates to plunder the Anaya; they were met by a superior force, and were completely defeated. The best mares of the tribes fell into the hands of the enemy, and the bay colt alone—although followed by the fleetest horses of the Anaya—distracted his pursuers. Such noble qualities, united with the purest blood, render him worthy to be looked upon as the public property of the Shammar, and no sum of money could induce his owner to part with him. With a celebrated horse belonging to the Hamond, a branch of the same tribe, he was set apart to propagate the race of the first horses in Mesopotamia. In size he was small, but large in bone, and of excellent proportions. On all sides I heard extraordinary instances of his powers of endurance and speed.

Gen. Washington a Marshal.

It is not commonly known that Gen. Washington, during the war of the Revolution, received the honorary title of *Mareschal de France*. The fact, however, is corroborated by a letter from G. W. P. Curtis, dated the 18th of August, which we find in the *Frederick (Md.) Examiner*, addressed to Col. Anthony Kinnel. Mr. Curtis says:

In regard to Washington as Marshal of France, I have in this hour "proof as strong as holy writ," in an engraving of Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the philosopher, with this endorsement in the handwriting of the Earl: "To Marshal Gen. Washington, with the respects of Buchan." Now Buchan lived in the age of the Revolution, and was the associate of counts, and certainly he would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired, as he did the chief, a title to which he had no claim. Lord Napier, on a visit to Arlington House, was greatly gratified by a sight of a reminiscence of his ancestors treasured among the relics of Washington.

The history of the American, a Marshal of France, is simply this: When in 1782, Col. Laurens went to France as ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said: "Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil." "C'est impossible," exclaimed the Frenchman; "by the etiquette of the French service the Court de Rouschabeau, being an old Lieutenant General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or *Mareschal de France*." "Then," exclaimed Laurens, "make our Washington a *Mareschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end." It was done.

A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Mareschal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title, but it is beyond doubt that, from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title of *Mareschal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds well in life, and that even persons of ability sometimes fail. The Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and, by another, that it was more pleasing to be honored by his grace, than to receive a favor by his grace, than to receive a favor from other men. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of the country is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances, where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men civility is, in fact, what beauty is to women; it is a general passport to favor; a letter of recommendation, written in language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.

AMERICAN MARBLES.—It is a curious fact, that while our own country is rich in the first varieties of marble, our sculptors and architects are obliged to send to Italy for the greater part of the marble which is used for the interior of our houses. Carrying marble to America is, in one respect, like carrying coals to Newcastle; and yet it is found cheaper to quarry the stone in Italy, and ship it across the Mediterranean sea and Atlantic ocean, than to quarry and prepare for use that which is lying, as it were, at our doors. The great obstacle in the way of using American marble lies in the fact, that comparatively little attention has been directed towards that branch of our mineral production. When capital and the inventive arts are more generally turned to the business of getting and manufacturing marble, the result will be the gradual disappearance of the foreign article. 'The Marble Worker's Manual,' a book recently published at New York, states that at West Rutland, Vt., marble is obtained which has no superior for sculpture in the world, and some of it has been exported to Rome, ordered by Italian sculptors. It has a fine grain and works beautifully under the chisel. At Great Barrington, Mass., there is a flexible marble which bends like a bow when wet. Black marble, equal to that of Ireland, is found in New York, and verd antique is found in many districts, and is every State in almost every variety.

THOROUGH knowledge only enables a man to judge more justly.

Molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

The editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette* has been shown a fine specimen of molasses, similar in taste to the New Orleans article, which has been made from the Chinese cane by Mr. Nathan B. Willets, on his farm near Haddonfield, New Jersey. The *Gazette* says:

"The crop is not yet ripe enough to gather, but on Monday five hundred stalks were cut for the purpose of testing one of Hedges' mills, which Mr. Willets had erected, and to ascertain the feasibility of making molasses. From the number of stalks mentioned, forty gallons of juice were expressed, and in boiling this was reduced to eight gallons of molasses. The mill was worked by one horse. Some of the stalks used were in blossom, the rest being in a milky state, but none were ripe, that stage not being reached until the milk dries. The cane is now fifteen feet in height. It will be ripe enough to cut about the 20th inst."

The editor of the *New Orleans Delta* has received a specimen of the syrup of the sorgho sacre, or Chinese sugar cane, from the farm of J. B. Ives, sixteen miles below that city. The *Delta* says:

"The syrup is of a rich brown color, is extremely odorous, and has a taste much resembling that of West India molasses. Mr. Ives informs us that the sorgho sacre on his plantation yields about three barrels of syrup to the acre, beside about twenty bushels of grain, and as much fodder as the same quantity of Indian corn would yield—both the grain and fodder serving as an excellent food for stock. He also thinks that the grain may be ground and made into very good bread. In the latitude of Mr. Ives' plantation two crops of the sorgho sacre can be produced in one year, which would give six barrels of syrup, forty bushels of grain and twice as much fodder as the same ground in Indian corn would yield."

Mr. Ives has already shipped sixty-five barrels of the sorgho sacre, and expects to produce altogether this season about three hundred barrels. In his opinion the sorgho sacre will never supplant the old sugar cane; but as an auxiliary crop he regards it as the best which a sugar planter can cultivate in connection with the ordinary cane crop, inasmuch as on the same ground it will produce a full equivalent of corn and fodder, and a very fair yield of excellent and marketable syrup, as well as granulated sugar."

BORN OF POOR, BUT RESPECTABLE PARENTS.

—A biography that does not contain this hackneyed phrase, or words equivalent to it, ought to be welcomed to the shelves of the humble everywhere. Insult is insult whether it be found in books, or *prospective*—a perfidious tongue; whether tricked out with all the specious gloss of art, or uttered the curt language of studied abuse; and it is insulting to be told every day that a man may be born of poor but respectable parents. The whole thing proceeds upon an assumption that is false in fact, illogical in argument, injurious in morals, and bad in taste. It is false in fact, because the poor do not lack respectability; in logic, because there is no necessary connection between humble circumstances and the want of reputation; it is bad in morals, because it tends to degrade its subjects in their own estimation. This will be made plainer, if the word "poor" should be struck out, and the word "rich" substituted, so that it might be said of some one, "he was born of rich, but respectable parents." This may sound odd at first, but it is on account of the novelty of the announcement, not because it contains less truth than the original phrase. As much respectability exists among the poor as among the rich. The former far outnumber the latter, and therefore it should not create surprise that there should be frequent violations of the rule of right among them. According to the way in which the world goes, it is a misfortune to be poor, and it is for this very reason—that writers of biography ought to be careful how they express themselves. When the class of persons whom this language effects can read it without indignation, there is certainly something wrong in the tone of public sentiment.—*Pennsylvaniaian*.

A GREAT COUNTRY FOR THE LADIES.—The time for marriage in Sparta was fixed by statute—that of men at about thirty or thirty-five years; that of the women at about twenty or a little younger. All men who continued unmarried after the appointed time were liable to a prosecution; and all old bachelors were prohibited from being present at the public exercise of the Spartan maidens, and were denied the usual respect and honors paid to the aged. "Why should I give you place," cried a young man to an unmarried general, "when you have no child to give place to me when I am old?" No marriage portions were given with any of the maidens, so that neither poverty should prevent a gallant nor riches tempt him, to marry contrary to his inclinations. The parents of these children enjoyed considerable immunities, and those with four children paid no taxes whatever—a regulation which all married men with large families will readily admit to be most wise and equitable. It was customary for the bridesmaids to cut all the bride's hair on the wedding-day, so that for some time, at least, her personal attractions should increase with her years.

FATAL OPERATION.

—A Hartford paper tells a story of a decided smart woman, who found a man hanging by his neck to a beam in her house. She cut the rope, threw him down stairs, held his head in a pall of water until life was restored, and then gave him a sound whipping. He afterward went to her room and showed fight, but with a rolling-pin she drove him into another room and locked the door. The next day she gave birth to a whooping boy.

FATAL OPERATION.—Mr. Geo. Waterman, of Yreka, aged about fifty years, aspired in Sacramento on Saturday, under a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor.

Distribution of Disease.

The yellow fever is believed to have been unknown to the civilized world till the discovery of America. It is a tropical disease, but often invades the temperate zone, when favored by tropical identity of climate, though it disappears again the moment the mercury falls below zero. The highest limits which it has reached in Europe are Gibraltar and Cadiz; but sporadic cases of it have appeared in England, imported there by West India ships. In the last century, it raged at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Elevated localities, even in the torrid zone, are free from it. Thus, it has never appeared at Maroon Town, Jamaica, nor at the Phoenix Park. The island of Grenada, Mount Cardigan, five hundred feet above the sea, is exempt from it. In the mountainous parts of St. Domingo the disease is unknown. The loftiest point at which it has ever been found, was at an elevation of twenty-five hundred feet. It is about thirty per cent. more fatal in America than in Europe. Hygienic regulations, in temperate latitudes, are a certain preventive of it, and do much, even in the tropic zone, to mitigate its ferocity. Persons of pure African blood are comparatively exempt from it.

As yellow fever is the scourge of tropical, so typhus is that of temperate latitudes. In

North America it prevails between the parallels of 32° and 48° degrees, and in Europe between those of 44° and 60° degrees; for the climate of Western Europe is warmer by twelve degrees than that of Eastern America, in the same latitude. Where the mean annual temperature rises above 62 degrees, or falls below 40 degrees, it is rarely found. It does not require low grounds for its development, but neither is it found in elevated regions. Thus, it has never appeared at Madrid, which is two thousand feet above the sea. It rages, with the greatest violence, in crowded, ill-ventilated hospitals or jails, in camps, and among badly-fed, or hard-worked populations. It is bad for the health, and will necessarily be an end of profit until the deficiency is supplied. When fresh meat or fish cannot be supplied, the common scraps of the butcher, which are hard and compact, can be kept any length of time and answer all the desired purposes.—*N. E. Farmer*.

GIVE HENS MEAT.—Many persons complain that their hens will not lay, and that notwithstanding their assiduity in furnishing them with all the articles ordinarily recommended to insure fecundity, the eggs they produce will not half pay the expenses. Now, we presume there is something lacking, or the fowl would not run their owners in debt. It is not generally understood, even by those who profess to be the most deeply versed in the mysteries of *Zoölogy*, that the hen, being omnivorous, require to insure fecundity, a very liberal allowance of meat. When enjoying her liberty in the fields, pasture or door yards, the principal part of her substance is derived from insects and worms. She partakes but sparingly at such times of grain and often when the article is supplied, leaves it for the more inviting food which nature supplies her with in her favorite haunts. Now, if we confine her where the natural propensity for this description of food cannot be gratified, even though we supply the best of grain, and in abundance, she will cease to lay. The privation effects her health, and will necessarily be an end of profit until the deficiency is supplied. When fresh meat or fish cannot be supplied, the common scraps of the butcher, which are hard and compact, can be kept any length of time and answer all the desired purposes.—*N. E. Farmer*.

THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER.—The new Senate chamber is situated in the centre of the north wing of the Capitol, and is constructed on a similar plan with that of the hall of the House of Representatives, only smaller, being one hundred and twelve feet long by eighty-two wide. This leaves more room in the building for corridors and other apartments.

The Senate retiring room, situated in the north front of the wing, is to be a magnificent apartment. It will be thirty-eight feet in length by twenty-one and a half in width, and nineteen and a half in height. The ceiling is to be of pure white Italian marble, and is to be supported by polished Corinthian columns and pilasters of the same material, with richly carved capitals. The walls are to be of the richest Tennessee marble, set with large plate-glass mirrors, and at each end of the room are to be niches filled with statuary. The other rooms on the north and east side of this wing are designed for private reception rooms for the senators.—*Washington Union*.

A HARTFORD PAPER

Tells a story of a decided smart woman, who found a man hanging by his neck to a beam in her house.

She cut the rope, threw him down stairs, held his head in a pall of water until life was restored,

and then gave him a sound whipping.

He afterward went to her room and showed fight,

but with a rolling-pin she drove him into another room and locked the door.

The next day she gave birth to a whooping boy.

ACCAOUNTS FROM LIBERIA

Announce that the colonists were suffering severely from want of food.

The failure of the rice crop and the

lack of industry on the part of the emigrants

from the United States seem to have produced

a sorry state of affairs in the colony.

A Smoky Tail.

EXTRA THE LAWYER.—"Animals some times

very nearly approach man in their coming.

I got interested in the study of serpents down

in Arkansas, where I spent most of last year.

I don't know why, but I was constantly watch-

ing them and testing their sagacity, by placing

them in new situations, and surrounding them

with novel expedients. Of all kinds, I exper-

imented most with rattlesnakes and copperheads.

One afternoon I seated myself on a

little knoll in the woods, to smoke and read;

for I always had a book or newspaper with me

and had been enjoying myself for some time,

when I espied a copperhead making for a hole

within ten feet of where I sat.

Of course I threw down my book and cigar, and proceeded

to try a new experiment. As soon as I stirred,

the rascal made a rush for the hole; but I

caught his tail as he got nearly in, and jerked

him some twenty feet backward. He threw

himself into a coil in no time, and waited for

me to pitch in. But I concluded to let him

try his hole again. After a while, he started

for it, stopping when I stirred to coil himself

up; but as I kept pretty quiet, he recovered

confidence and again went in. Again I jerked

him out. No sooner did he hit the ground

than he made a grand rush for the hole in a

straight line with my legs! But that didn't

work, for I got out of the way, and gave him

another flirt!